



decent matrons in homely but comfortable attire, wearing no bonnets, but with caps as white as the driven snow. All seemed profoundly affected. Many shed tears. Surely that was a day of refreshment from the presence of the Lord, and a day long to be remembered in the district."

## BOSTON RECORDER.

THURSDAY, OCT. 19, 1843.

## THE TIMES.

Notwithstanding the existing trouble complained of, and evil portents of the future that will fill the eyes of many, we are quite disposed to congratulate ourselves and others, on the blessings of the times in which we live. It is true that iniquity abounds, and the love of many waxeth cold—that great and fatal errors are abroad, and vice and profligacy flourish alike in high places and in low—that moral darkness covers the largest part of the world, and millions in Christendom are willing to have it; but still, the tokens of the Holy Spirit's influence are multiplying, and are daily becoming more clear and decisive.

In regard to the troubles of the political world, and the social evils that afflict one community or another, or all nations, it is enough to say, that they are but the results of existing moral evils, and await their removal by the arm of Christian benevolence, brought into more vigorous and persevering action. We look not at temporary evils like these, only till we are satisfied that instead of increasing as years roll on, they are actually diminishing, in proportion to the advance of truth and righteousness in the earth. In the consideration of the passing times, they are but the small dust of the balance, blown hither and thither by ever varying winds. If the pen of history be worthy of confidence, there has never been a period since the Christian era—certainly not before—when there was less of perplexity and distress among the nations, or of civil confusion and tumult in individual communities, than during the past five and twenty years. And the fact may be ascribed justly to the awakened zeal of the followers of Christ, to carry out to its complete fulfillment, the commission given to their hands by their ascending Lord. There is not now a land in Christendom, where the obligations of that commission are not acknowledged, at least by those who live by faith, and aim to "be followers of Christ as dear children;" and, personally or representatively, they are going into all the world, that they may preach the gospel to every creature, and subdue the earth to the faith of Jesus. Living heralds of salvation are planted in almost every heathen land—few in number indeed as yet, but increasing. The Bible, breaking away from the confinement of other years, is proclaiming the perfections and works of God in the ears of an hundred and fifty tribes and nations heretofore buried in profound ignorance. Leaves for the healing of the nations are freely plucked from the tree of life, and carried abroad by every wind. The School for the culture of the infant mind, and the Press for the supply of intellectual and spiritual nutriment to each department of benevolent operation, are extending their benign influences with great rapidity and effect. And then, greater efforts than ever before are made to purify Christendom. Vice, in its multifarious forms, is assailed with redoubled energy. Crime instantly meets the rebuke and obloquy it deserves. The moral sense is quickened; and though leading now to some deplorable extravagances, will soon be regulated in its movements by the same authority whence it derives all its force. Errors are driven from their lurking places, and exposed in all their nakedness and shame. The desolations of Zion are in progress of repair. The voice of the enfeebled daughter of Jerusalem, crying for help, meets a ready and cheering response; and unwonted efforts are made to extend the purifying influences of evangelical truth over all classes of society, from the highest to the lowest, and from the eldest to the youngest, by means of the missionary and the Sabbath school. We cannot now glance at one in a hundred of the "signs of the times," which are fitted to encourage the heart and strengthen the hand of those who pray for the peace of Jerusalem, and labor to make her walls salvation, and her gates Praise.

## MILLERISM.

A late report of the Windsor Co. (Vt.) Conference, says—"The influence of Millerism has been bad in a few places, as it puts a stop to all efforts of a permanent kind at home, and for sending the gospel abroad through the established channels, and excites a bitter, self-confident and censorious spirit."

The truth of this statement is unquestionable, not only in reference to a "few places" in Windsor Co. Conference, but in respect to all places where the delusion has seized any considerable portion of the public mind. It has produced indifference to the divinely established means of grace, and even a bitter envying and strife toward all of every denomination, who have withheld assent from the vanifications of the soothsayer. It has breathed out denunciation and calumny upon the faithful ministers of Christ, and pronounced all regular churches, however evangelical in faith and practice, to be members of the "mystical Babylon"—"the mother of harlots." It has done what it could to destroy "the foundations" in which the righteous trust, and withstand the spirit that would obey the great command—"Go ye into all the world, and preach the gospel to every creature;" nor has it failed to ally itself, more intimately or remotely, with various popular errors of most dangerous tendency, while such an alliance has produced indifference to the divinely established means of grace, and even a bitter envying and strife toward all of every denomination, who have withheld assent from the vanifications of the soothsayer. It has breathed out denunciation and calumny upon the faithful ministers of Christ, and pronounced all regular churches, however evangelical in faith and practice, to be members of the "mystical Babylon"—"the mother of harlots."

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After passing Oneida Creek, Canastota, New-Saxon, Chittenango, Manlius, and Orville, through a rich, fertile, and beautiful country, we come to the village of Syracuse, famous for its salt works, 147 miles from Albany, and 53 from

still made by the author and his prominent disciples to increase and extend it. God is against it, as His providence clearly shows. This, however, as it is not the first, will probably not be the last of the popular delusions that will sweep over the face of New England. What will come next, it is not easy to divine. But God will show us by means of one delusion or another, that we cannot safely rely on common school or Sabbath school education; on the regular services of the sanctuary, nor the extraordinary use of the means of grace; on individual or associate effort to secure the conversion of smaller communities or of the world to Christ. "Not by might nor by power, but by my Spirit, with the Lord of hosts." Only let this lesson be thoroughly learned, and let the church be prepared to labor for God, just as he instructs her to do, and she will cease to need and to write under the discipline, to which it has hitherto been found necessary to subject her.

(From a Correspondent.)

## DEDICATION AND CONFERENCE AT PROVINCETOWN.

PRINCETON, Oct. 12, 1843.

If we call Cape Cod a bended human arm, which in some respects resembles, Sandwich and Falmouth constitute the shoulder, and Provincetown the finger ends. The Cape boldly plunges in the fierce and roaring Atlantic, as if willing old ocean should have a fair opportunity of trying its boasted power and skill to destroy so daring a trespasser. It has not yet been vanquished. "Though the waves toss themselves, yet can they not prevail; though they roar, yet can they not pass over it." The fierce winds have swept over and among these sandhills, and the waves, in their most terrific violence, have rushed upon the shores of this long and narrow Cape; but it mocks all the trials. The creator's boundaries are impassable. And because they have been so, there has been found a place here for populous and thriving village, which has been plunged into as goodly a sand bank as any shore of all the oceans can furnish, we venture to affirm. But skirting, as it does, one of the finest harbors in the world, and the home of a most enterprising maritime people, it is one of the most flourishing towns upon the Atlantic coast.

Believing that there was some ecclesiastical territory here to be possessed, the Congregationalists have thought it well to make a trial of their system upon it. By the spirit and enterprise of a few citizens here, with essential aid from abroad, a new and beautiful place of worship has been erected. Connected with its consecration to the service of God, it was thought desirable that the Annual Meeting of the Barnstable County Conference of Churches should be held here. A few of the members made the interesting experiment of attempting to reach this place through the discomforts of land travel, and arrived in safety; but the majority of the members availed themselves of a noble steamer that plies between this place and Boston, touching at Barnstable.

The exercises of the first evening were those of the Dedication of the new House of Worship. Selections of Scripture were read by Mr. Rockwell, of Chatham; Dedicatory Prayer by Mr. Clark, Sec. Mass. Miss. Society; Sermon by the acting pastor, Mr. EASTMAN; Concluding Prayer, by Mr. HOOKER, of Falmouth. It was a most deeply interesting service to commit this new temple of the Lord to his care, and seek his presence in it for future generations, connected, as it is to be, with the welfare of sea-faring men, and associated, as it also is, with the cheerful benevolence of sister churches. A crowded assembly, in deep and solemn stillness, gave evidence of their interest in the delightful service. Dear to the hearts of multitudes is the hope that God will make this house a perpetual excellency, and the joy of many generations. The edifice is sixty feet in length, and thirty in width, containing seventy-four pews below, and ample and most convenient accommodations for seamen in the galleries. The house will seat four to five hundred persons.

The A. M. of Wednesday was occupied with Conference business and various religious exercises of an eminently practical and useful character. The P. M. was devoted to accounts of the state of religion in the churches for the past year, by the pastors and delegates, of whom, it is pleasant to record, there were a larger number in attendance, than in any previous Conference. We give some brief statements. The church in Provincetown has been rescued from anticipated ruin; has now the beautiful edifice in which the Conference convened, and within a year 24 members have been received, now numbering 37, and several indulging hope who will yet unite. The vacant pastoral office in Truro is again filled by Rev. Mr. Eliot. That church and society yet feel the results of the dreadful October gale of 1841, which swept away so many valuable members of society. North Wellfleet is to receive a pastor by installation the 17th Oct. A considerable number have been added to the Church during the year. South Wellfleet has no pastor, and is in a low state. The parish has been greatly crippled by removals, &c. Eastham enjoys the labors of Rev. E. Pratt, of Brewster—14 have professed religion, the fruits of an interesting revival in the winter. In Orleans there have been about 1000 hopeful conversions in 18 months past—one half of whom have united with the Congregational church. This is one of the largest parishes on the Cape, and its religious interests are prosperous. In Chatham church, and society united and prosperous—100 in Sabbath School—a large and interesting Bible Class has been carried through the Assembly's Catechism, without a pastor, the Dennis, which has been for some time a large and interesting place, the pastor having died in Dec. In Falmouth, 44 have been received to the church within a year. In Monomoy, 16—12 of whom are heads of families. Increasing religious interest at this time. In Sandwich, the monthly tract distribution is maintained, and flourishing ladies and juvenile benevolent sewing circles. Of the other towns in the country it may be said, there is union in the churches, vigorous use of means of grace, prosperity in the temperance cause, and a more or less increase of the kingdom of God.

We noticed that in five towns, special attention has been given to the Assembly's Catechism, the pastor being an important agent in the instruction and education of the people. Maternal Associations in some towns are flourishing, and are most important means of grace. Every parish on the Cape but one, N. Dennis, is supplied with settled or acting pastors.

The account of the state of religion was followed by an interesting appeal in behalf of the Tract cause, by Mr. HOLMES; and for the Home Miss. Society, by Mr. CLARK; both of whom subsequently also addressed the audience with much effect for the same object. The evening

was occupied with a sermon in behalf of Seaside, by Mr. ROCKWELL of Chatham.

Thursday, A. M. was occupied by Conference business and the usual pastoral letter by Mr. BACON, of Centreville, full of warmth and animated appeals in behalf of a supreme consecration to the service of God. P. M. was occupied with the Conference Sermon, by Mr. ADAMS of Harwich, containing interesting and impressive views of the nature of Christian union, means of attaining results, &c., which was followed by the Lord's Supper, when for the first time in the new edifice, was the Saviour glorified in that blessed institution of his own appointment. Sermon in the evening by Mr. HOOKER, of Falmouth—"Go thy way for this time," &c.

No meeting of the Conference for years has been more interesting than this. Every church, with but two exceptions, was represented. It was peculiarly pleasant to see lay delegates, of character and standing in society, in such numbers, willing to leave their business, and incur the expense and trouble of a distant journey for the purpose of casting their influence into the meeting. Instead of leaving their business, they found it the best kind of business, and a kind which the members of our churches would find it greatly to their honor and happiness to engage in, as the Providence of God shall give them opportunity.

We cannot but believe that the visit, and sessions of the Conference in this place, will be a fair opportunity for the members to leave their business, and to write under the discipline, to which it has hitherto been found necessary to subject her.

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general meeting, in the First Church, Salter, Robbins, E. Adams, and Lane, spoke to a large audience, in an interesting manner, in regard to the enter- tainment which they have entered. It ap- peared at one time in February last, two or more meetings of Andover Theological Seminary, casting about the field of their fa- mous, and laboring there. They com- mitted this plan to others, who joined them; to the home Missionaries; and they were favorably received, and these men with two others, Rev. Messrs. James of Park Hill, Mo., and William B. Ham- mon of Park Haven, Mass., (who are de- tained) eleven in all, made arrangements for society to go to Iowa, and devote themselves as missionaries to that young and growing territory.

They are glad to see Protestant New England in the necessity of scattering religious and light, and knowledge in the valley of spiritual death, in the foreign language of the South, of Jacksonville, (Ill.) who also made the meeting above referred to: "A plea for the soul of the South." They think her with her. The chain of great lakes birth, and the Mississippi and her arms west, whose navigable waters would in a line, surround the globe, bind the soul west so indissolubly together, that the one must be the fate of the other."

These numerous, together with Professor

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## POETRY.

**AUTUMN.**  
BY MRS. SIGOURNEY.  
"Has it come, the time to fade?"  
And with a murmuring sigh  
The Maple, in his mottled robe,  
Was the first to make reply;  
And the queenly Dahlia drooped  
Upon her threshold, "I am old!"  
For the fair king with his bountiful kiss,  
Had well kiss'd their fate.

Hydrogen, on her telegraph,  
A hurried signal traced  
Off'ren dark, that fair would lay  
Bright Summer's region waste,  
Then quick the proud exotic peer,  
In consternation, And forget their greenhouse sought,  
Bore the day of dread.

The Vine that o'er my casement climbed,  
And clattered day by day,  
I count its leaflets every morn;  
See how they fade away!

As these, so they, withering, on by one,  
For sake their parent tree,  
I call each ear a yellow leaf  
And bid the day be gone.

"Put on thy mourning," said my soul,  
"And with a tearful sigh,  
Walk soft mid the many graves  
Where thy companions lie;

The Violet, like a loving babe,  
When the vernal suns were new,  
That met her with a soft, blue eye,  
And all laid bathed in dew.

Tell, like, a sad, brief tale,  
While the suns were fair,  
That put her snowy hand in thine,  
To bless thee for thy care;

The trim and proud Anemone!—  
The Daisy from the Vale!—  
The purple Linie tow-ring high,  
Guard thy sister pale.

The ripened Rose—where are they now?  
But from the red vine.

The camomile?—the head to note  
Those twin-bred flowers!

And let the strange and silver hair,  
That o'er thy temple strays,

Be as a monitor to tell

The Autumn of thy days."

**THE FOOL HATH SAID IN HIS HEART, "THERE IS NO GOD."**

BY MRS. H. H. GOUDREY.  
"No God! No God!" The simplest flower  
That grows is wild is found,  
Shrubs, as it is, of the dew,  
And trembles at the sound;

"No God!"—astonished echo cries  
From out her caverns, hoar,  
And every wandering bird that flies,  
Represents the Atheist here.

The solemn forest lifts its head,  
The Almighty to proclaim,  
The boughs, the leaves, the roots,  
Both leap to give his name;

The winged seeds, that borne by winds,  
The roving sparrow finds,  
The meadow, on the desert sands,  
Confute the scoundrel's creed.

"No God!" With indignation high  
The fervent sun is stirred,  
And pale, through tender winter still,  
At sun's approach world;

And from their burning thrones, the suns  
Look down with angry eye,

Thus a worm of dust should mock  
Eternal Majesty.

## MISCELLANY.

## THE TEST OF COURAGE.

BY T. S. ARTHUR.

"You will stand alone, Harvey."

"I cannot help it."

"Every student in the college will be

against you!"

"I should be sorry for that. Still, if

that is to be the consequence, I must

meet it."

"Won't you join us? Say yes or no?"

"No!"

"You are a coward."

A brighter spot became instantly visible

on the cheek of Harvey Willet. But he

replied, calmly—

"If I be cowardice to fear to do wrong,

Then I am a coward."

"O, a saint! a saint!" exclaimed sever-

al voices at once.

"A precious stickler for right and

wrong," remarked another.

"He shall join us," one of the most

reckless students in the institution said,

in an excited tone, coming forward,

and standing close in front of Harvey.

"Let us hear his reason," broke in an-

other.

"Yes, his reason, his reason!" ran through

the group of students.

"They are easily given," the young man

replied calmly. "When I came to this

institution, it was with this resolution,

never to set its rules at defiance. So soon

as they became insufferable to me, I will

apply to my friends to be removed. But

so long as I stay here, or in any institu-

tion, I will obey the prescribed rules. As

touching your proposed violation of these

rules, I am clearly of opinion that you are

in the wrong, and that the faculty are

right."

"A Solomon!" was heard from one or

two voices.

"He's a paltry coward, that's what he is,"

added others.

"Yes, he's afraid!"

"Of doing wrong," was uttered in the

same calm voice.

"I have a coward!" ejaculated one of

the students near his side, unmindful of

Harvey's quiet vindication of himself,

and unable, in the fevered state of mind,

to perceive how far above mere animal

courage was the moral power within him,

that enabled Harvey Willet to withstand

the almost overwhelming opposition of his

excited and thoughtless fellow students.

"Why do you not carry out your

scheme of rebellion, or abandon it?" Har-

vey asked, turning to the young man who

had last spoken. "Most certainly in car-

rying it out you act without me."

"O, let him alone," now spoke up

one. "He wants to curry favor with the

faculty."

"Let's duck the puppy!" said another.

"If he wasn't a mean cowardly tel-

low, he would knock you down for that,

John," hastily exclaimed one standing

near.

"O, of course, but I knew what kind

of stuff he was made of," was the reply.

"Come on, let's duck him," he added,

advancing towards the unwilling stu-

dent.

Harvey Willet folded his arms and

fixed his eye steadily on the individual

who approached him. The latter could

not brave the calm resolution of his man-

ner, but paused, saying,

"Come on, let's duck him."

But none seemed inclined to join in that

kind of sport, for there was not one who

did not, unacknowledged to himself, feel

the moral superiority of the young man

whom they were trying in vain to bend to

their wishes, and, in spite of themselves,

a respect for his firmness and integrity of purpose.

A few silent moments passed after this proposition, and then with various exclamations of contempt, the whole party turned away, and left Harvey Willet in freedom.

Although under the impulse of angry feelings, the whole body of students had sneered at Harvey's honorable scruples, and well-nigh proceeded to personal injury, because he would not join them in a wrong action, yet such was the power of his opposition, that a serious riot was prevented. A calmness and reflection succeeded to their irrational state, which they had imagined existed in Harvey; many of the leaders felt a strange reluctance to carry out the scheme of rebellion which they had originated. And finally, from the suggestion of doubt and scruples, the whole project came to an abandoned.

Insensibly a respect for the consistent firmness of the student against whom they had been so incensed, came over their minds. A few, however, felt disappointment, and not unfrequently alluded to the rare sport which they had promised themselves, and made no scruples of continuing to charge its failure upon the cowardice or mean spirit of Harvey Willet.

"I think you apply the wrong term to Harvey," said one of the students to another who frequently alluded to the upright student in terms of contempt. "I do not believe he is a coward."

"Then, why did you join us?" For other reasons, I am inclined to think, than fear of the consequences."

"What reasons, pray?"

"He gave them. He did not wish to do wrong."

"Pooh!" and the young man tossed his head contemptuously. Then after a moment—

"I'll test his courage. I'll show you all that he is a coward."

"How will you do that, John Green?"

"Why, I'll insult him before all the students."

"I would not, if I were you."

"Yes, you would, for I mean to do it."

This determination soon became whispered throughout the classes, reaching all ears but those of Harvey Willet. Already had the tide of estimation turned generally in favor of the young man. The moral tone of his character could not fail of making an impression, for it was too apparent to all who were not wilfully blind, that he acted in all things from a principle of right. John Green was the reckless and unprincipled, and there were but few who did not fully estimate his true character.

When it became known that he was going to insult Harvey Willet, and prove him a coward before all the students, a lively interest was awakened in every mind; and there were few who did not hope that Willet would act the man, as they said, and signalize his other for any insolence that he might offer. Every student of course repaired to the scene of destruction. The building which was on fire was a dwelling house, and a large portion of it was enveloped in flames when the great body of the students arrived, among nearly the first, on the spot.

Just at this moment every heart was thrilled by the appearance of a mother, with her three children, emerging from the burning house. The poor woman looked about her with a bewildered air, her face deeply pale, and terror sitting upon every feature.

"Where is Jane?" she suddenly exclaimed, as the sympathizing crowd with gathered round and tendered their aid.

"Jane! Jane!" she cried, turning this way and that. "O, mercy! my child is still in the house!"

And turning away, she wns about darting back into the burning house, when those around laid hold of, and prevented her. Heart-rending were her screams, and terrible the struggles she made to break away. But strong arms held her back.

Just at that moment one of the students past the crowd, and instantly disappeared in the dense body of smoke that filled the lower part of the building. Above, the flames were bursting from the windows, the roof was just ready to fall in, and instant destruction threatened any one who would dare to enter.

"Who was it? Who was it?" ran through the breathless crowd, and all stood waiting in anxious and painful suspense the re-appearance of the adventurous individual. While thus looking on, with eager and trembling hearts, the wild screams of a child, rose clear and shrill, above the noise of the fire, crackling, and roaring conflagration. One minute more of intense anxiety passed, and then the form of Harvey Willet appeared at the door, bearing in his arms the missing child.

"We think the author who was once, as he tells us, the best boy in the school, has done a good service to the cause of truth by this publication," said the Rev. Mr. G. W. Peirce, of the American Unitarian Association, in a speech before the Boston Society for the Education of the Poor, on the 10th ult.

"He has done a good service to the cause of truth by his bold and decided stand in favor of the poor, and his efforts to expose the wrongs of the school system," said the Rev. Mr. W. C. Brewster, of the Unitarian Church, in a speech before the Boston Society for the Education of the Poor, on the 10th ult.

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